Washington Sentinel

BY BEVERLEY TUCKER.

WM. M. OVERTON AND CH. MAURICE SMITH

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

NOVEMBER 30,1853.

In addition to other members of Congress, whose names have already been announced, we notice the recent arrival of the following: Hon, G. A. Grow, and Hon, David Ritchie, of Pa.; Hon. Wilson Shannon and Hon. George Bliss, of Ohio; Hon, William Cullom and Hon. F. P. Stanton, of Tenn.; Hon. H. M. Rice, of Minnesota. Hon. Edwin B. Morgan, of New York. Hon. Fayette McMullen, of Virginia. Hon. George S. Houston, of Alabama. Hon. Brookins Campbell, of Tennessee. Hon. A. J. Harlan, and Hon. Cyrus L. Dunham, of Indiana. Hon. J. C. Allen, of Illinois. Hon. M. H. Nichols, of Ohio. Hon. Sam. Caruthers, and Hon. J. J. Lindley, of

THE BALTIMORE PLATFORM NOT A

The Times, published at Louisville, Kentucky, stultifies itself by using the following language:

If the softs had done wrong, they acknow ledged their error at Baltimore; they made suitable concessions, as did those who had been denounced as disunionists, and all stood, thence forth, on the same platform, and agreed to fight shoulder to shoulder against the common po-litical enemy. The softs conceeded what they had avowed as a principle, and so did the ultra State rights men. They have, so far, kept their faith. To disown them now, or to attempt to drive them back into their old party divisions, after having received them into fellowship and secured their votes, would be dishonorable. And yet this is what the hards demanded the administration should do. They renewed the war of 1848 at Syracuse; they kept up the war until the election, and it seems they voted that section of the party which had acted in good faith ever since they recanted their error and acknowledged the principles of the party to be their principles. The hards acted in bad faith. The administration has acted in good faith, and so long as the softs adhere to the principles they profess, and stand by the Baltimore platform in good faith, the democra-cy of the Union will refuse to unite with those who wish to proscribe them.

Now, we will not call special attention to the distinction between the soft shell and the freesoiler, because the soft shells have gone over to the freesoil camp, and placed themselves under the control of the freesoil organization. But we must deny that the freesoilers acknowledged their errors at Baltimore. Does the Louisville Times mean to say that, because they sought admittance into the Baltimore convention of 1852, they renounced their heresies? If so, the Louisville Times should post itself up. It should endeavor to gain some little information of recent political history. The applied for admission into the Baltimore convention of 1848. Was that application a confession of error?

If it was not a confession of error, how comes it that the application of the freesoilers to be admitted in the Baltimore convention of 1852 was a confession and recantation? If our memory does not deceive us-if there is any truth in history, the freesoilers went from the the democratic party and to the democratic of children being so bandaged and cramped ticket. They held a convention in New York, to stop their growth and development. at which they denounced the Baltimore convention, and then they went to a place called falo platform, and nominated Martin Van Buorder to defeat the democratic party.

The Louisville Times is misinformed. The the Baltimore convention adjourned, the organ most earnestly that the platform was adopted diluvian prejudice. at all; and, from that day to the present, it has adhered firmly to its freesoil Buffalo platform trary, they have adhered to their separate organization.

sustain the Baltimore platform, and refused to lanterns of the past.

tongue. when it affirms that the national democrats of true that the national democrats have attempted to drive the freesoilers "back into their old party divisions." The old party divisions have never been obliterated. The freesoilers have never abandoned their treason; for they have stood by their purpose, and it was physically impossible to drive them back to a position they had never abandoned. They were never received into fellowship for the purpose of securing their votes. It is a gross libel on the democracy to say so.

The Baltimore platform of 1852, was not intended to invite factionists into our ranks. that of 1848, in order to nationalize the democ. a word of comment; Baltimore convention was a cheat, we deny that the election of General Pierce was a fraud. as the Louisville Times would have the public true that we have denied that the national fulfilled the promises of its publishers. Mr. believe by its senseless clap-trap.

OUR POSITION IN REGARD TO THE tion with the national whigs. Through the

Whilst Russia and Turkey have at length disturbed the peace of the world, and are now, after various efforts of diplomacy to avoid war, engaged in actual hostilities; whilst France, England, and Austria are likely to be embroiled in the same conflict, we are happily living in repose. quietude, and peace. We cannot well imagine any causes that will be likely to plunge us into this anticipated general European war. We have no interests, then, that invite us to a participation in the battles. We have no question at home to be settled or either benefit or advantage from the strifes of the Turk and the Russian.

Whilst they are fighting, we can go on cultivating the arts of peace-developing our resources, extending our trade. We will, no doubt, be Yankees enough to make the calamities and miseries of war a source of profit to ourselves. Nor is it amiss in us to do so. It is precisely what every other nation has done from the most remote, up to the most modern

An indisposition to meddle with the affairs of other nations is characteristic of this nation This lesson has been inculcated by all of our most eminent and illustrious statesmen and patriots. They have taught us not to interfere. where we have no rights to maintain-no in terests to subserve. This has become a national sentiment.

In a free country-in a new country-in a great country like this, where there should be no paupers but those who are rendered paupers by disease or incapacity: where every man can find some compensating toil; where no department of labor is overstocked-in such a country it is especially proper that there should be no officious intermeddling-no entangling alliances. We should only interfere when honor or interest is at stake. Then, there should be no hesitancy, no shuffling, no indecision. For instance, if European powers should attempt to interfere, to our detriment, with the affairs of this continent, they should be met promptly and courageously. In such a manner they would be met. Whatever difference there may be about matters of internal policy, there is but one sentiment among the masses in regard to foreign affairs; and that is this-they will not meddle with things that do not concern us, but are rapidly passing away, it is highly gratifythey will not permit European interference with our affairs. On this subject we all stand irrespective of party.

But whilst we thus express ourselves, we cannot and we would not check generous sympathy with the movements and struggles of other people in behalf of liberty, however variant in lineage-however different in name, and however remote from us their territories. Against oppression and against oppressors, we have all the resentment that can be felt. With the oppressed, the burdened, and veriest tyro in politics knows, or should blush the suffering, we have all the sympathy that for not knowing, that the Van Buren freesoilers lovers of liberty can be supposed to have. We indulge the hope that the present strife, the pending war, will tend in its results to promote the great cause of human freedom, and emancipate from the voke of despotism some of the

FINISHED CITIES AND FENCED IN

nations and States of Europe.

We have heard of finished cities-we have Baltimore convention of 1848 full of hatred to heard of towns being fenced in-we have heard

Some of the venerable but timid old gentle men of the country are seriously meditating Buffalo, and there, with the aid and support the propriety of subjecting this great and of the abolitionists, erected the celebrated Buf- growing nation to the same restraints and ligaments that are applied by indiscreet Chinese ren and Charles F. Adams for the presidency parents to their daughters' feet. They look and vice presidency of the United States, in upon growth as an enormity-upon expansion as an outrage-upon progress as ruin.

They must accustom themselves to the ideas freesoilers did not concede at Baltimore "what of the age; they must repudiate the old errors they had avowed as a principle." As soon as that they learned in childhood. From time to time we recur to this subject, hoping that fricof the freesoilers denied most emphatically and tion will wear away the rock of fogy and ante-

We will say here as we have all along said. we are only for proper progress and legitimate position-denouncing the compromise and pro- expansion. We would not agree to a buccanouncing the fugitive-slave law an insult to the neering expedition, to rapine and robbery. age. If it be true that the freesoilers repented We would not be a great national Ishmaelite. of their errors at Baltimore, and promised to We would be honest, we would be firm, but we amend their conduct, it is not true that "they are for progress, improvement, expansion. have, so far, kept their faith," On the con- We have a great future before us. We have a grand destiny to fulfil, if we will only be true to ourselves, and follow the blazing lights of In the New York legislature they refused to the present age, instead of the dim and dismal

sustain the President's inaugural. They used | Ours is the only country that, consistently every means and appliance to gain control of with the rights of man and the sovereignties of the democratic organization. Finding that the States, is capable of indefinite expansion. majority was against them at Syracuse, they Where our own interests will be subserved sent for a band of bullies and blackguards to and the great end of human freedom can be seize forcibly on the democratic organization. accomplished, by progress and expansion, it If the Louisville Times calls that keeping faith, becomes our duty as a nation, and as a redeemer it can only mean to play on words, for it was of nations, to give ourselves cheerfully, spontaneonly punic faith that was kept by the free- ously, effectively up to this noble destiny. Let soilers, who can only speak with a double the timid cast away his fears—the caviler his objections-the timid but mistaken old patriot The Louisville Times does not speak truly his prejudices. It is no wrong thing that we would engage them in. We would build up New York have acted in bad faith. It is not our own country, and aid, as far as we can, in building up others.

> The freesoil democrats of New York, and their auxiliary presses throughout the country, have, for some time, been endeavor ing to produce the impression that the national democrats have been seeking to form an alliance, a coalition, with the silver greys, or national whigs. The New York National Demo-

crat of the 28th thus notices the subject: National Democrats and National Whigs.

The following extract from a private letter from one of the most distinguished and influential national whigs in the United States, em-It was made more specific and stringent than braces a subject upon which we desire to offer

racy by drieing off traitors and factionists, so as to purify the party. The purpose and intent was to crush out freesoilism, and drive the to ask, in all candor and good feeling, what freesoilers to the whigs, or to their abolition sympathizers—to force them to leave the democratic camp, and go where they could find shelter. In the power of the policy of the national democrats to conciliate the national shelter. In the name, and on behalf of the whigs? I had supposed so: but I infer from national democracy, we spure the idea that the
Baltimore convention was a cheet we down.

If there has been any abuse of the national whigs in the columns of the National Democral, it has escaped the editor's notice. It is

mercy of God, we have just been delivered from the pangs of a coalition hell, and we are in no condition to give or receive any proposi-tion for a union with any party which does not fully and conscientionsly adopt our general views of the principles of government. For the national whigs we entertain feelings of the profoundest respect; they have suffered in the same popular cause with the national democracy, and therefore they are entitled to our confidence on that point. But on other points we have radically differed. We grant that those differences have been growing less year by year. But this change has been on the part of the national whigs, while the national de-mocracy has remained firmly grounded upon affected by their results. None of the affairs of this continent, in which we claim to have a ever the national whigs shall come fully in very special concern and interest, can receive to the support of those principles, they will undoubtedly meet with a cordial welcome with a welcome which will be free from all jealousies, and which will place them upon a common and equal footing with all others in the great domocratic party. But such a union cannot take place after the fashion of bargain and coalition. It must come in the natural progress of affairs. Nothing but mutual distrust and strife ever grows out of coalitions and bargains, which bring people of different political principles to act together, for the sake of spoils. The national whigs and the national democrats have had a bitter experience in that business. The true "policy" then is, to be howest. Make no bargains which endanger the ultimate triumph of any great principle. Seek, and as far as possible eive the co-operation of all true men who think as you do on the great questions of government. That we understand to be the present position of the national democracy.

MR. BUCHANAN-LORD MAYOR'S DAY IN LONDON.

We give below the speech of Hon. James Buchanan, our distinguished minister at the court of Saint James, on the occasion of a magnificent banquet at Guildhall on Lord Mayor's Day. The Lord Mayor gave "the health of the foreign ministers present and a hearty welcome to them." He concluded his remarks by calling on the American minister to respond to the toast. Mr. Buchanan was greeted with great applause, and spoke as fol-

"On behalf of the foreign ministers and myself, I beg to return you my cordial and hearty thanks for the high honor which you have conferred upon the diplomatic corps. I confess, my lord and gentlemen, that I have been much struck with the gorgeous spectacle I have witnessed this day. I had read much about it before I came here, but I had no proper idea of its reality-not the least. In this age of utilitarianism, when the records of feudal times ing to a citizen of my country to witness such a spectacle—in this age of utilitarianism, I say, because I hear that a steamer is about to be placed on the lakes of Killarney; and, as a further commentary on the spirit of the age, I may mention that at the time I was contemplating this gorgeous spectacle, I received a letter from my own country, making the most minute inquiries as to the mode in which a distinguished statesman proposes to consume the smoke of London, which they say, if it can be accomplished, will be the greatest blessing manufacturing towns in the world Cheers. I do not profess to be a diplomatistfar from it; but in this age diplomacy has ren-dered the most important services to the world. The highest and first duty of diplomacy is to preserve peace, and to cultivate friendly and commercial relations throughout the whole of the civilized word. [Cheers.] May I venture to hope that these best objects will be accomplished by the distinguished diplomatists whom see around me, and that in a short period we shall hear the welcome news—welcome to all good men in all parts of the world—that all difficulties have been settled, and that Europe is still to continue to enjoy the blessings of a firm and lasting peace." [Loud cheers.]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

God with Men; or, Footprints of Providential Leaders. By SAMUEL OSGOOD. For sale by Gray and Ballentine, Seventh street, near Odd Fellows' Hall.

The volume commences with an interesting chapter on "Abraham and the Empire of Faith," coming down to the apostles of the new dispensation, and concluding with a dissertation on "the theologians and the world to come." The author rocceds upon the grounds that "true theology is that which best interprets the one religion which Christ taught in the life; and, in taking leave of his subject, and of the "honored minds who have been made to furnish illustrations," gives his judgment of the three leading divisions of Christendom by a parting glance at the majestic company whose lives he interrogates in his essay. They come before us with all their peculiarities of time and nation and creed and form. They connect the are of the apostles with our own century and present the most commanding points of view for the survey of Christendom through that eventful interval. "Let their images," says the author, "rise before us now, and move us anew to reverence for their piety and charity. Let them aid in forming our judgments of this world and

Lectures to Young Women, by Rev. WM. G. ELLIOT, jr., of St. Louis. Third editition; published by Crosby, Nichols & Co., Boston, and Chas. S. Francis & Co., of New York, 200 pp.

A beautiful book, creditable to publishers and printers. Its contents comprise six lectures, enitled "An Appeal," "Home," "Duties," "Educaon," "Follies," and "Woman's Mission." In the

ast named lecture the reverend author says: The whole dignity of woman, even her re spectibility, depends upon the degree of her virtue. She is made the equal and helpmeet of man, much more by her moral qualities, than by those which are purely intellectual. Her mind, purified by heaven, elevated by strong self-denying affections, rises to an equality often to more tha equality, with that of the profoundest scholar or the wisest philosopher."

This book is a treasure to a young family. For sale in Washington by Gray & Ballantyne, Seventh street, above Odd Fellows' Hall.

The Stethoscope-We acknowledge the re ceipt, from the publishers, Messrs. Ritchies & Dunnavant, of Richmond, of the Stethoscope for No vember, a monthly journal devoted to medicine and the collateral sciences, edited by P. Claiborne Gooch, M. D.

It contains about one hundred pages Svo., on large plain type, good paper, and is got up in good style and taste. It contains five original articles upon the science and practice of medicine, and a number of miscellaneous and editorial articles. We publish the prospectus in another column.

Graham for December. Joe Shillington has ent us this excellent magazine, beautifully em belished with mezzotint and wood engravings and contains the usual amount of literature and instruction. This number closes its forty-third volume.

Putnam, for December, we have received om Mr. Buckingham, under the National hotel. This number closes its first year of its prosperons existence. It has exceeded the expectations of all engaged in the enterprize, and more than democracy of this State was seeking a coali- Trow, the printer, has made it a beautiful book.

Communicated.

Facts to be Considered by those

Interested. In the recent New York election, the ider of the national Cass democrats of 1848 with the present adamantines and the identity of the olition freesoilers of that period with the present softs, is almost complete. Let no demo pretence that there has been any breaking up, or amalgamation of the "sections" of the democratic party since that period; that the one hundred thousand adamantines are a new organization of "disaffected office seekers and their sympathizers." With few exceptions the Cass men of 1848, are the adamantines now: the freesoilers of 1848 are the "short boys now. I can name counties where there are not five Cass men of 1848 who did not yote the admantine ticket at the late election. I can name one county where there are but eight seceding Cass men of 1848 or national demo-crats; six of them are custom house office holders, and two of them are postmasters. The eaders are, mainly, identical. The lines of sections" are almost as distinct as in 1848.

Were not the Cass men of 1848 the then national democrats, the then democratic party of New York? How have they forfeited the right to be considered as such now? The men have not changed; they have changed no principles; on the contrary, their presses, their public speakers, their conventional resolutions, have, up to this hour, reiterated the national democratic sentiments that they boldly espoused in 1848, when sectional freesoilism was howling proscription and denunciation in their ears; when freesoil leaders, affiliated with abolitionwhen freesoil leaders, affiliated with abolition-ists, were organizing their "northern leagues," joining hands upon a "Buffalo platform," hold-ing the hats of negro orators; and had suc-ceeded in producing an infatuation in the public mind, that made it political and almost social martyrdom to vindicate the rights of the south, or stand by the Constitution and the Union.

The freesoilers have not changed; even now they whisper in the ears of abolitionists who upbraid them for an apparent desertion, that they are with them still. They have but consented to a spoil hunting "armistice."

Let sectional agitation again become rife at

the north, and to whom are the south to look for friends to baffle it? To the men, who in their worst extremity, in a trying hour, stood by them and all their constitutional rights; or to those who then boldly and wickedly laid violent hands upon the Constitution, and would even have tolerated a servile war? Will the south trust to those who have always been true to them, or to those who have once arrayed themselves against them and their institutions? . NIAGARA.

Edward Everett's Library. The library of the Hon. Edward Everett, in Summer street, is probably the most extensive and best arranged of any private library in the country. It is a complete model. The visitor, on entering, feels that he is in a rare place; and he feels so because the eloquent evidence are so magnificently spread around him. Shelves upon shelves of variegated books greet the eye, unmistakeably bespeaking the taste, the mind, and the liberality of their distinguished owner. A work of sculpture of unrivaled delicacy and beauty is seen in one place; a grand painting, of the ancient school, gorgeous in color, and exquisite in conception, in, another; here are the mechanism of science, the bedient illustrators of astronomy, of navigation, of electricity, of the mathematics; and there are globes, and maps, diagrams ad libitum. Upon one side, reaching from floor to lofty ceiling, are huge mirrors, bordered in gold, throwing back the rich stores of intellect and taste before them. Furniture of unique and antique patterns; chairs of the Elizabethan age; lounges and sofas "rages" in the voluptuous reign of Louis XIV.; tables and desks of curious shapes and rare and costly materials and work-manship; book-cases in gold of Gothic beauty; books of all ages, nations and tongues—each and all forcibly impress the beholder, and flood him with emotions which it is impossible to picture forth in the cold vestments of this taste, and beauty, there bends gently down the soft, twilightish ray, making still more picturesque and attractive by the mingling shades of a parti-colored sky-light. The effect is beauti-ful—it is more than beautiful. The room, large and long, seems an almost unearthly presence. It is of all places that of a man imbued with genius; inspired by a love of wisdom seeking the depths and truths of a great philosophy, struggling with the huge opinions and great minds of the past and present; it is such a place that he would resort to, and there hold communion with his theme, away from and out of the world, as it were.

It is here, pacing back and forth that Mr Everett has composed and rehearsed those masterly and beautiful productions which swaved senates and enraptured the popular heart; it is here that was conceived that magnificant ora-tion, already one of the pillars of the classics, which was pronounced with so electric an effect upon the battle plains of Lexington; it is here that were written those innumerable brilliants of literature, closing with the noblest of all, the life, character, and genius of Webster; it is here that have been penned thoughts and periods which shall send his name down to the most distant posterity.

It is a rare and beautiful place, is this library

of the illustrious Everett. It is eminently worthy and characteristic of its owner. [Boston Dispatch.

NOT A MOUTHFUL OF BREAD,-Among the many goings on to raise the wind in Cincinnati is that dodge of the little begrimmed and tho-rough players, who, barefooted and forlorn-looking, loiter around hotel steps, office doors, and even haunt the sanctums of our newspaper offices, to extract from the sympathetic and unsuspecting a stray dime or penny. We observed a scene the other day which, for force of effect and skill of the player—a little girl of some seven years—displayed immense talent

"Please, sir," said she to a friend of ours, as we stood upon the steps of the hotel, "will you give me a penny for my poor, poor dear mother; she is alone, sick, and not a mouthful of bread

to eat." "Not a mouthful of bread?" said our friend. "Not a morsel!" was the response, Out came our friend's purse, and down into the little dirty palm went a two shilling piece.

"Why, why, my little dear, has your mother not tasted bread to-day? Here in this great city, they will not surely allow the sick and needy to starve. Why is it that your poor mother has not tasted bread to-day?" "Ha, ha," says the little one, backing off, cos we don't keer about bread. Dutch cakes

and doughnuts is what we eats. Ha, ha!" "Well, really," said our astonished friend 'did you ever? "Oh, yes," was our response, "often,"

A wag recently appended to the list of market regulations in Cincinnati, "No whist-

ling near the sausage stalls." They could not have been made of the material of some we heard of being offered in our market one morning—they were made of red fiannel and turnips, and very highly seasoned at that.

A SPIRIT PERPLEXED .- Medium-" All is now ready—what question do you wish to put?"
Widow—"Why, ma'am, I must explain that I
gave to my dear departed one (he was many years younger than myself) £200 to pay off a claim; and now he's gone they've had the audacity to apply again for the money! Pray, therefore, ask my dear Augustus, what he did with the receipt !"—Punch.

THE TURKISH PORCES, AND THE STRENGTH OF THE POSITION OF

THE TURKS. We present, from the last number of Black wood, just received from Taylor & Maury, the ollowing account of the forces which the sultan can oppose to the czar, and of the character of the country from the Danube to Constan

"The Turkish army, according to the mos reliable accounts that can be obtained, consists of about 150,000 men, but a fresh levy of a like number has just been ordered; and, as far as numbers go, Turkey has vast resources in her fierce Asiatic population. Independently of her regular army, various provinces, which do not furnish soldiers in peace time, are bound to do so when war breaks out. Servia, Bosnia do so when war breaks out. Servia, Bosnia, Upper Albania, Egypt, Tripoli, Tunis, are amongst them. Egypt has already dispatched her ten thousand. The editor of the French Journal de Constantinople, M. Nogues, affirmed about four months ago, in his newspaper, that in a general war, where important objects were at stake, the sultan, as chief of the Mahometan faith, could rally round his banner a million of armed men ardent in his cause and easen to armed men, ardent in his cause, and eager to fight. Before taxing this estimate with exaggeration, we must remember how easy it is to rouse the fanaticism of the Asiatic Turks. The auxiliary contingents supplied by the European and African provinces enumerated above are estimated, by another authority, to amount to 110,000 men. The redif, or reserve, which is what the sultan has just called out, consists of what the sultan has just called out, consists of soldiers who, having served for the prescribed term of six years, obtain their discharge. For seven years from its date they are on the strength of the reserve, whose skeleton is kept up, whose officers and non-commissioned officers are paid, and which is mustered at intervals, like our yeomanry and militia, to renew the habit of drill and discipline. Thus this reserve forms a second army, which a year about serve forms a second army, which a very short time would render as efficient as the first. Tar-tars, Cossacks from the lakes of Asia Minor, and other irregulars, are counted at about 60,000. By adding all these figures together, we arrive at a total of upwards of 450,000 men. We do not, by the exhibition of these formidable numbers, mean to imply a belief that Turkey, left to her own resources, could make head against Russia; but all the evidence we have collected induces us to believe that the czar's armies would have some trouble and sharp fighting before getting to Constantinople.

"A French writer, apparently military, and well acquainted with the ground, sketched, a

few days ago, in a Paris paper, the Univers, the various routes the Russians might follow, supposing them across the Danube; and it is supposing them across the Danube; and it is interesting to trace upon the map the track he assigns to the invaders. The Danube crossed, the Balkan is the next obstacle, and affords excellent positions to a defensive army. There are three roads by which the passage of this mountain may be attempted, and all three are parallel to the west coast of the Black sea, whence,' says the writer quoted, 'the Russian army might be supplied and supported by its fleet, if England and France did not oppose it. The capture of the port of Varna would be a great advantage to Russia.' Not only advantageous but indispensable. The navigation of the Black sea is extremely perilous for large sailing vessels, (of which the Turkish fleet in those waters is chiefly composed,) owing to constant and capricious changes in the wind, which often chop suddenly round, and rises into a tremendous hurricane. As refuge from these, Varna is the only port on the Turkish-European shore capable of receiving large vessels. But Varna is an exceedingly strong place; the Turkish artillery practice, thanks to Prussian instructors, is equal to any in Euwhence,' says the writer quoted, 'the Rus-Prussian instructors, is equal to any in Europe; and as an example of the manner in which Turks, fallen though their empire be, and extinguished their glory, will fight when well commanded, it is not uninteresting to refer to an account of the last siege of

Varna: "'The important fortress of Varna, on the Black sea,' (says M. Poujoulat, in his Histoire de Constantinople,) 'capitulated on the 10th October, 1828, after a murderous siege of forty days' duration. The Russian loss was very heavy. Yussuf Pasha, one of the chiefs of the Ottoman army, went over, with arms and baggage, to the Muscowent over, with arms and baggage, to the Musco-vite camp. This defection, purchased, it was said, by Russian gold, was the signal of Varna's full. What is certain is, that that general retired into Russia, where he lived in disgraceful splen-dor, although Mahmoud II had confiscated all his possessions in Turkey. If Yussuf Pasha's conduc was that of a traitor, that of Izzet Mehemet, gov-ernor of Varna, excited the admiration even of his enemies. Several times summoned to surrender, his invariable reply was, that he would never der, his invariable reply was, that he would never ask pardon of the Giaours. He fought like a gal-lant soldier, to the very last. The Emperor Nicho-las publicly eulogized his courage, and, unwilling to expose Varna to the horrors of capture by asto expose variation to do the town with the honors of war. Izzet Mehemet, who had but three hundred men left with him, accepted the offer. To recompense his brilliant behaviour, Mah-moud named him Grand Vizier.'

"So that it will not do to reckon too much on the speedy capture of Varna, even in the im-probable case that the English and French leets allowed the Russians to come out of Sebastopol. Its possession, however, is not indispensable to the invaders' land operations. Supposing a first battle to be fought and won by the Russians on the line of the Danube, the second, it is thought probable, would occur near Shumla, which is considered the key of the Balkan, and must, of course, be ta-Omar Pasha, it is said, has conken. siderably strengthened its fortifications, as those of Rustchuk on the Danube. 'Shumla,' says the writer in the Univers, 'stands in a basin, between two abrupt peaks. stream, the Tekie, deep sunk between its banks, covers the place on two sides. But it is approachable by artillery, especially by the side of Zenibazar, (east by north,) where there is a level and naked plateau. Shumla, surrounded by walls flanked by square towers, is the centre of a great intrenched camp, defend ed by earthen redoubts and deep ditches. Be tween Shumla and the Danube most of the villages are palisaded. Shumla fallen and Pravadi taken, the Balkan would be open; the trenches and abattis in the defiles could not

stop a Russian army.'
"Supposing the Russians to be uniformly successful in their operations, a first campaign would hardly take them beyond Adrianople. The country between that place and Constantinople is hilly, sandy, and intersected by innumerable merable ravines, which the winter rains convert into water courses. It would afford but scanty supplies, especially for the cavalry, and if the Russian fleet was captured or blockaded, the army might be put to great straits. The retreating Turks would, of course, leave as litretreating Turks would, of course, leave as lit-tle as possible behind them, except, probably, a few bands of guerillas and partisans in the Balkan, who would be very useful in cutting off convoys. The artillery would have great diffi-culties to surmount in a country such as that, where the numerous mountains and ravines are as unfavorable to its progress as they are faas uniavorable to its progress as they are favorable to the sharpshooters, who would not fail to hang upon and harass the Russian line of march. The possession of the port of Midia, a little south of Adrianople, would be almost indispensable to the existence of the invading army. But, in or off that port, the French and English flags would doubtless be waving. Admitting, however, that all the difficulties and dangers of the march were overcome, and that the Russians were in sight of Constantinople, it is no light task that would still remain to

tains, on whose flank stands Constantinople, between the two seas. Some of the slopes extend as far as the Bosphorus, so that the city is surrounded by a girdle of natural fortifications. It would be almost impregnable, on the land side, if artificial intrenchments were added to its natural defences; the old walls should be repaired, the large new barracks should be rendered as far as possible bomb-proof, and detached forts should be built on the heights, on both sides of the Liman. Hitherto we do not both sides of the Liman. Hitherto we do not both sides of the Liman. Hitherto we do not believe that any thing very serious has been done in the way of fortifying Constantinople. Amongst other things, we doubt if sufficient attention has been paid to the hill of Multate, whence an enemy, once posted there, might batter the port and the buildings of the admiralty. In a few weeks, however, the five or six hundre thousand inhabitants of Constantinople could construct, under the direction of European officers, the most necessary intrenchments. The Russians would then have great difficulty in taking the place. The strength and the natural resources of Constantinople account for the agony of the Byzantine empire having lasted agony of the Byzantine empire having lasted several centuries. Besieged twenty-four times, this city has but six times been taken: in the last siege, a few thousand Greeks defended it for fifty-three days, against the 250,000 soldiers of Mahomet II., at a period when the Turks were masters of the military art. (Constantingly) the Duke of Paris (in the property of the military art.) nople, the Duke of Ragusa said, 'is the most important position in the world, and the easiest to defend.' As to the defences of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus they are too well known, and have been too often enumerated for it to be necessary here to recapitulate them. Tre-mendous and well-served batteries, guns that vomit stone-balls half a ton in weight, strong fortifications, to say nothing of the frequent fogs and difficult navigatian of the Black sea, render access to the Turkish capital, by a hos-tile fleet, a very desperate undertaking."

From the London Daily News, Nov. 12.

English Views on the Eastern Question. Nicholas the just, the humane, the pacific, has spoken out. An imperial manifesto of the 21st ult. has been published in the St. Petersburg Journal, and gives the world to know that the emperor has resolved there shall be war. The war is to be a religious one—"for the defence of the orthodox faith in the east." Russia, we are told, moreover, has been "provoked to the combat;" its just demands have been "moderate;" its patience and forbearance un-exampled; and it only has recourse to arms reluctantly, in order to "compel the Ottoman government to respect existing treaties." Never has a more revolting, unmingled aggregation of falsehood and hypocrisies been obtruded on a shocked and nauseating world. The "ortho-dox faith in the east" has not been assailed or endangered. The members-lay and clerical-of the Greek church in the Ottoman empire make and have made no complaint of ill-treat-ment by the Porte or any of its local subordinate officers. No Russian subject has had cause of complaint in Turkey. The questions Greek and Latin monks at Jerusalem, and a squabble between these worthies as to which of them ought to be keepers of the key of a de-serted and unhabited monastery in the neighserted and unhabited monastery in the neighborhood. The pretensions advanced by the Russian ambassador, in the name of the sovereign, to dictate to the sultan, betrayed long ago the real and ultimate object of the czar—the attainment of such a recognition of a right on his part to judge between the sultan and his subjects as his equally unscrupulous predecessor, Catharine II, obtained from the Poles, and used, as all the world now sees to break up the Polish State, and appropriate the largest portion of its territory and subjects to Russia. Russia has not been "provoked to the com-Russia has not been "provoked to the com-bat." Russia poured its rude, licentious, ra-pacious soldiery into the territories of the sultan, while its own monstrous demands were still under discussion. Even if the considerajustice on their side could be left out of ac-count, still it would be unblushing impudence in the power which first appealed to arms— which invaded the territory of the other before the latter had even begun to muster troops—to speak of being "provoked to the combat." The apwith nine inch walls. The p untenable. The Menchikoff demands can only be supported by strained interpretations of casual phrases and words occurring in various treaties which have from time to time been concluded between the two governments. They are equally at variance with the general tenor of the treaties referred to, and the inalienable rights of independent States. The plain Engish of the imperial Russian manifesto is, that the czar is determined his will shall be law for neighboring States as well as in his own; and that, to assert the predominance of his will, he is ready to employ the extremities of brute force. The imperial Russian manifesto is a declaration that Russia, which has coveted the Danubian provinces since the time of Peter I. which has repeatedly entered them with hostile parade, for the purpose of appropriating them, and as often sneaked out again, when asked by an army what it sought there; believes that the time has arrived when it can safely retain them, and ventures at last to try the fortune of war. About the beginning of the last century, Russia solicited the Danubian provinces to revolt from the sultan. Towards the close of the last century, Russia persuaded the Danubian provinces to accept of its mediation with the sultan, and recognize it in some sort as a patron and protector. And now the czar invades and subjects to all the horrors of war the provinces that Russia has pledged itself to protect, though they have committed no offence.

The present condition of these unoffending

provinces is indeed most pitiable. A rude, ra-pacious foreign soldiery swarms over the face of the country, whose commanders could not restrain it from the commission of plunder and other outrages, even though they were anxious so to do. The whole revenues of the country have been sequestrated by the Russian authorities; the pettiest local municipalities have been compelled to yield up their scanty treasure chests to the invader. A ridiculously low price is fixed upon the provisions and other supplies taken from the natives for the soldiers; and for any attempt to obtain a better price, for any murmur or remonstrance, the offender is beat-en, bayonetted, or shot. Two hostile armies are closing in combat in Wallachia; villages will be attacked, defended, taken, burned; peas-ants with their wagons and oxen will be forced to yield unremunerated services to the combat-ants; men, women, and children, driven from their homes in the dead of winter, will find themselves enclosed between contending corps d'armee, and will be shot down and gallopped over in the heat of conflict. These miserie n part already felt, in part impending, are driving the people from their country. The principal magistrates have already taken re-tuge on the Austrian territory, and as many of the population as have any means of locomo-tion are following them. A simple, harmless, industrious people are thus oppressed because the emperor of Russia covets his neighbor's territory, has resolved to seize it by the sword. Yet all the time the lawless, greedy oppressor prates about piety, his long suffering, his equity; and pretends to think that Europe will listen pati-It is consoling to reflect that, at least as far

as it is yet apparent, the wrong-doer and his brute instruments are likely to be the sufferers. it is no light task that would still remain to be performed. 'Constantinople,' says an authority already quoted, 'is covered by a last line, of which the Karasu is the chief defence. This little river forms a lake of fresh water, that flows by a large ravine into the sea of Marmora. Eight leagues from the city it is traversed by a stone bridge, five hundred paces long. Between the city and this bridge, almost as far as the cape of Kara-Burun, on the Black sea, is one mass of precipitous moun-If Austria remain true to its professions of neutrality, the Russians in Wallachia are caught

journey as to Wallachia; and, besides, the Turks are too strong on the south bank of the Danube to admit of their ascending from the sea. The only ingress or egress into or from Wallachia left open to the Russians is the nar-row strip of country that intervenes between the bend of the Danube above Galatz and the termination of the mountain chain which forms the northern boundary of Wallachia. To the west of the latter point the Austrian territory of Transylvania intervenes between the Russians and Wallachia, and for Austria to permit sians and Wallachia, and for Austria to permit
the transport of Russian troops or stores across
this country would be to violate the neutrality
it professes. The Russians in Wallachia will
soon exhaust the supplies of the province; the
population, already inimicable to them, rendered desperate by privations, will become still
more so; a large proportion of the soldiers are
dead, or in the hospital; and a healthy, wellfed Turkish army, flushed with preliminary
victories, encompasses them on three sides.

The chief chances of the czar are in the possible faithlessness of his imperial brother of

sible faithlessness of his imperial brother of Austria; in the intrigues of the monarch recently admitted to the honor of a nuptial alli-ance with Austria; and the vacillations or the weakness of the English premier. The speech of the king of the Belgians, at the opening of the legislative session, is indeed, and in two respects, a most remarkable document. Whether the reign of Napoleon III. will turn out a blessing to France, it is not easy to say, but that reign seems very likely to produce great benefits to Belgium. So many, and such important legislative ampliorations have not been recorded. legislative ameliorations have not been poured out for the acceptance of the Belgians by their sour for the acceptance of the Belgians by their sovereign in any former session since his accession as now. And it is clear that all this is the result of his determination to outbid his imperial neighbor for popular favor. To this end Leopold has even condescended to plagiarise the credit funcier of Napoleon. The other remarkable feature of the speech is the passage in which Leopold recognises his connexion. in which Leopold recognises his connexion with Austria as the guarantee of "perpetuity to my dynasty." He has identified the fate of his family with that of the house of Hapsburg, and must sink or swim with it—must adopt its friendships and enmities—make and break treaties as it does. If Austria is ordered by Russia to assist in the subjugation of Turkey, will Belgium be arrayed on the same side?

From the San Joaquin Republican The Insane Asylum.

The insane patients were removed to their new abode on the north-eastern outskirts of the

town on Monday last.

Yesterday we paid a visit to the institution, and we must express our admiration of the admirable interior arrangements. The trustees of the asylum, as well as Dr. Reid, the resident physician, and the worthy matron, Mrs. Masters, have been untiring in their exertions to make the institution honorable to the State and comfortable to the melancholy objects of

and comfortable to the melancholy objects of the State's charities.

The main brick building is 130 feet long and 50 feet in width, with 12 feet halls run-ning at right angles. This building contains six large wards, resident physician's private apartments, drug store, and one room for the assistant physician. All this is on the first floor. The rooms are fitted up plainly but subfloor. The rooms are fitted up plainly but sub-

stantially. On the second story are four rooms, with iron gratings, and seven large wards.

A frame building has been constructed 40 feet by 40 feet, for the female insane, the mafeet by 40 feet, for the female insane, the matron and the attendants. This structure was designed and built by F. E. Corcoran, esq., (late of Washington, D. C.,) and does that gentleman infinite credit. The architecture and the workmanship are admired by every visitor. This building contains a large dining room for the patients, parlor, bed-room, and linen room, on the second story. It has a ten feet piazza in front. Connected with the house is a large kitchen and wash room—20 by 18 feet each. In the rear is a bath-house, containing six tubs, with suitable apparatus for warm, cold and with suitable apparatus for warm, cold and shower baths. The yard for the patients, two acres in extent, is inclosed by a fence ten feet in height. The front garden is enclosed by a neat picket fence and is about one and a half acres in extent. There are three large wells, six feet each in diameter and fourteen feet deep, work, after the termination of Mr. Warner's contract, was done by Mr. Millmore of this city, and does him infinite credit. In fact, his workmanship cannot be excelled. The painting was the work of Mr. Jefferson, and the turning and plumbing were undertaken by Messrs. Hinkley & Born.

In the conducting and planning of this important work, Mr. Corcoran has established his reputation as an accomplished and reliable architect and builder.

Dr. Reid is the guiding spirit of the estab-lishment, and he does all that lies in the power of man to relieve the unfortunate condition of the unhappy beings under his charge.

Latest from the East.

Boston, Nev. 26, 1853.—Advices from Rome state that the thrilling news from the banks of the Danube has created great excitement among the young soldiers of the French army of occupation, and also among the oldest veterans in the service, and that numerous applications have been transmitted to the competent authorities for permission to witness the operations of the Turkish army.

The Dresden journals contain some details of the military preparations of Russia. Besides the three corps in the Danubian principalities and Bessarabia, there is a fourth moveable corps in Volhynia and Podelia, and large masses of troops are concentrated in other places.

Volhynia and Podelia, and large masses of troops are concentrated in other places.

At Krementshuck are eight regiments of curriassiers, and four regiments of lances, and eight regiments of dragoons are stationed at Charkoco. Besides these, there are numerous corps of Cossacks ready to take the field. Large bodies of roops, too, are marching to reinforce the arm

Senator Butler.-The Edgefield Advertiser of the 9th instant, in an article headed "District News," thus speaks of our distinguished Senator, Hon. A. P. Butler, and of Colonel F. W. Pickens: "Mingled with the large concourse of citizens on the sale-day just past, we observed the Hon. A. P. Butler and Col. F. W. Pickens, the old and well-tried political servants of Edgefield, both of whom have reflected so much honor upon their district, State and section, by the high ability and sterling integrity they have ever evinced, in what-ever position placed. We were pleased to see them looking young again, as if they were almost ready to enact over again some of the electioncering scenes of by-gone days. There is yet time for them to do much more for the reputation of South Carolina than they have done; and we know there are many Carolians, in every part of the State, who will join us in wishing long life and continued usefulness for two gentleman of such high worth and enlarged experiences as are such high worth and enlarged experience as are

Suicide. On Wednesday last, about half-past three, as the way express on the Buifalo. Lockport, and Rochester railroad was going out, a
man, whose name is not known, was seen by
the engineer standing by the side of the road, about
a mile from the city. As the train approached,
and when it was within a few feet of the spot
where he stood the man stanged for and when it was within a lew feet of the spot where he stood, the man stepped forward on to the track, kneeled down, threw up his arms, and deliberately laid his head on the rails. The entire train passed over him, killing him instantly and mangling the body in a horrible manner. An in-quest was held upon the remains, but nothing was elicited to identify the deceased, or to give a clue to the motives which induced the horrible suicide.

The Right to Break Letters. In the Martha The Right to Break Letters.—In the Martha Washington case, recently on trial at Columbus, a question arose as to whether an officer had a right, under any circumstances, to break the seal of a letter addressed to another person—Judge McLean said that, "if any person opened a letter under any pretence whatever, he was liable to be prosecuted under the post office laws." If suspicious letters came, it would be better for the postmaster to send to the department; they had no authority to open them, neither had the marshal, police, nor the court.

ce, nor the court. Alabama Senators .- A dispatch received on Saturday, by a geatleman in Washington, states that Gov. Benjamin Fitzpatrick and C. C. Clay. jr., esq., have been elected senators to Congress from Alabama. They are both democrats.